

The Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

NO. 51.

Mrs. James P. Council.

The death of Mrs. Jas. P. Council, a very highly esteemed christian lady, occurred at her home at Limestone, Tenn., on Monday evening, Aug. 22, 1917, at seven o'clock. For more than a year Mrs. Council heart trouble and droopy, but became critically ill only in the last few days of her life. She was a great sufferer, but bore her afflictions with great cheerfulness. Mrs. Council was, before her marriage, Miss Sarah Evelyn Horton, and was born in Watauga county, N. C., June 26, 1848. On Dec. 20, 1856, she was married to Jas. P. Council. To this union were born ten children, nine of whom are living and are filling prominent positions in the various vocations of life. They are as follows:

Joe B., a prominent lawyer of Jefferson, N. C.; John L. Post master at Bunnell, Fla.; Dave P., who is in the real estate business in South Bend, Ind., and Ben, a successful farmer at Limestone Tenn.—Meadames C. P. Moore, of Los Angeles, Cal.; T. W. Reese, of Oakland, Cal.; Z. B. Buchanan, Hickory, N. C.; J. B. Wagner, Del Rio, Tenn.; H. Q. Gillespie, of Limestone, Tenn.

The funeral services were conducted from the M. E. Church, South, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, by Rev. W. C. Winslow, special music being rendered by the choir. Interment took place in the old Urbana cemetery, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relatives who had gathered to pay the last sad rites to this noble woman. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, as a token of the esteem in which she was held. The out-of-town relatives in attendance were J. B. Council, of Jefferson, N. C.; Z. B. Buchanan and family, of Hickory, N. C.; J. Q. Wagner and family, of Del Rio, Tenn.; Miss Minnie Hardin, of Washington College, Mrs. James Horton and Mr. Dave Horton, of Vilas, N. C.

Mrs. Council was a devoted and consecrated member of the M. E. Church, South, having joined at Vilas, N. C., her old home, in the year 1870, but having removed her membership to the Limestone church, on her removal to this place in 1904. She was a strong pillar in the church, a blessing in the home, and by her kind and neighborly deeds, had won the love and confidence of all with whom she came in contact. She had a real and loving daily christian experience, and as a result of this life for God, all her children are in the church and are trying to so live that when the summons comes to join the "innumerable caravan, that moves to that mysterious realm," they may be ready.

While this sainted mother will be missed in the church, in the neighborhood and in the various walks of life, yet by none can the sting of death be felt so keenly as by those in the home, and though the circle has been broken, and the home has been made desolate by her passing away, there is still much to live for. Live to follow the noble example she set for you. Truly her life is an example worthy of each person's imitation, so let us strive to be as she was—kind and pleasant, considerate and loving, striving in the everyday walks of life to realize that we pass this way but once.

—Our deep sympathy is extended to the bereaved husband and children. May the grace of God support them in this dark hour of bereavement, and as they near the end of time, may they find great consolation in the thought that they have a loved one to

Wataugans Write Congressmen and Senators.

The following letter, handed The Democrat, for publication by Mr. Roby Day, and signed by a number of Watauga citizens, has been sent to the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee (Hon. Claude Kitchin), Senators F. M. Simmons and Lee S. Overman, and Representative R. L. Doughton. The method of financing the war is a question of great importance to the people. They should think seriously about it and let their representatives know what they think. The letter follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Watauga county, N. C., earnestly desire to see a termination of the present war under such conditions as will be productive of the greatest possible measure of good, both for our own people and for all the people of the world. To achieve this result the war must be prosecuted with the least necessary burden, now and in the future, on the wealth-producers of the country. This end, we believe, can be obtained only by financing the war as we go without assuming obligations to be paid in the future. Whatever the method or methods of raising of raising the tremendous sum necessary to pay the cost of the war, it can only be paid out of wealth which now exists. Bills that must be paid now cannot be paid out of wealth which will be created next year or ten years hence. The only question then is whether the Government shall appropriate the little along with the necessary wealth to meet all obligations incident to the war, or appropriate the wealth and leave the little vested in individuals and corporations. If the necessary wealth and the title to it are both appropriated by the people, when the war is over it will be paid for. Otherwise we shall be, at the termination of the war, debtors to those who have accumulated the nation's wealth. Should the latter methods be followed, the worker on the farm, in the factory and the mine will, at the close of the war, be obliged to create and replace not only the wealth used in conducting the war, but great additional sums of annually accruing interest.

"We believe all the wealth necessary to finance the war should be raised as needed, or immediately thereafter, by an adequate income tax and by taxes on large estates, preferably by a graduated inheritance tax.

"We believe any tax on consumption such as the proposed levy on sugar, increased postage etc., to be thoroughly unwise.

"We look to you as our Representatives to see that our convictions on this important matter are clearly presented and earnestly defended in the council of the nation."

Ask Anyone Who Has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment, but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask any one who has used it.

meet them on the other side. O, the hallowed name of mother How we miss it over and over While we're drifting on life's ocean, Drifting toward the golden shore; In the Christian's home in glory Our across death's silent goal We shall meet her, we shall greet her In the home land of the soul.

HERBERT MINE.

Limestone, Tenn.,

THE MODERN DANCE.

Knowing the tendencies in home and school toward the adoption of this child of the infernal region, we make seven indictments against it.

1. The Bible is against it. No instances of dancing are found upon record in the Bible in which the two sexes united in the exercise, either as an act of amusement or worship. It was performed by maidens only, and usually in the day time, in the open air, in high ways, fields, or groves. There is no instance upon record of social dancing for amusement, except that of the vain fellows devoid of shame; of the irreligious families described by Job, which produced increased impiety and ended in destruction; and of Herodias, which terminated in the rash vow of Herod and the murder of John the Baptist. Don't quote the Bible in defense of the modern dance.

2. The churches are against it. Do all the churches take this stand? Yes, all of them! The majority of them through their official utterances, while in the few which are independent in government and have no such official utterances, you will find the attitude of the leaders quite as pronounced against this indulgence as the others. Well, you say, "I don't care what my church says. I am going to do this thing anyhow." And is this your idea of a true church member and a consistent christian? You who stood at the sacred altar and before God, and made your vow to renounce the world and be obedient to the will of your church! Is it possible that you purjured your soul, or do you no longer care?

3. It does not require intelligence to dance. To say that rational beings cannot possibly get on for an evening without the vigorous movements and sundry gyrations of the body at the sound of music, is a confession of "cranial vacuity." The monkey might be trained to display a greater agility, and the bear a statelier gravity.

4. It violates the laws of health. Suppose it should be announced by the proprietors of a gymnasium that its hours of exercise would continue from 10 o'clock at night until 3 o'clock in the morning; that the participants would meet together under the rigorous demands of fashion? No disease could be considered "providential" under such a curriculum of exercise.

5. It retards growth in Christian character. There may be some who are spiritual, who are good Sunday school workers, who are anxious for a revival in the church, but they certainly are exceptions.

6. It is immoral in its nature. It permits liberties and familiarities which would nowhere else be tolerated by respectable society. Would a lady with a spark of self respect, at any other place than in the dance, permit such liberties with any man not her husband, as is assumed in waltzing? Dr. Horace Bushnell said: "They are the contrived possibilities of license, which belong to high life, only when it runs low."

7. It is the cause of many ruined lives. Archbishop Spaulding, of New York, said recently that nineteen out of every twenty girls who lost their virtue found the cause in the round dance. Prof. T. A. Falkner, an ex-dancing master, said of two hundred abandoned women with whom he had talked, 163 ascribed their fall to the dance. Many a poor lost girl has been heard to cry in bitter anguish, "Would to God I had never danced."

D. P. WATERS.

Boone, N. C.

The Law of Treason.

The following extracts from an article written by Charles Stewart Davidson, on "The Law of Treason," are given out to the papers of the Western District of North Carolina, by District Attorney W. C. Hammer, with a request to publish, which should be read and carefully considered by all who are disposed to use their tongues too freely concerning the great war now in progress:

"It behooves, therefore, that it be remembered by any one who may desire to play dice with death—to shave the confines of eternity without cutting his own throat though the blade of his wit slipped an inch too far—to injure this country; yet not pay the penalty; to evade and avoid by subterfuge and pretence—it behooves that he remember.

"First—That intent may be deducted from course of conduct and that one is presumed in law to intend the natural consequence of his acts.

"Second—That adherence to the enemy is a phrase to denote a mental attitude on the part of the accused, and the jury may deduce its existence from a person's course of conduct and the jury's deduction will stand.

"Third—That the utterance of either written or spoken words is as much an overt act as is a deed.

"Fourth—That doing or saying or writing anything which tends to hearten or encourage the enemy, whether aimed against these United States or in form against any ally in war of these United States is as much within the provisions of the Constitution as would be the rendering of material physical aid to the common foe.

"Fifth—That the test of modern conditions will be applied in determining whether the speaking or writing may be reasonably deemed to have afforded aid and comfort to the enemy, to have encouraged his resistance, to have heartened his effort.

"And, finally, that there is issue to be a popular demand for the execution of traitors as soon as the lives of our men commence to be taken. For experience has shown that such a demand arises in every country under such circumstances; being urged as matter of common prudence for the protection of the land; and it is hard to successfully show in every instance that it is not justified. Wherefore it may befall that all the admirers of autocracy may not be saved from the result of what cannot be designated as their own criminal folly."

A Vital Fact Disregarded.

Counties should build only roads which they can maintain in a state of good repair, says Major J. H. Pratt—Newspaper headline.

Sound advice. The pity is that so few counties and communities think of that, when the road building fever is on; or if the folks in charge do think of it, they haven't the nerve to live up to it. When the road building starts the pressure comes for a road here and there. Those authorized to say how many roads may be built and where, may realize that if they build more roads than they can maintain the result will be the loss of the money paid for construction and general dissatisfaction. But usually personal and political pressure, sometimes self-interest, are too strong for common sense and business methods. Presently the funds are exhausted and the maintenance fund, if any there be, is entirely inadequate to the

Mail To The Drafted.

North Carolina bids its drafted men, white and colored, God speed. It is confident they will get glory on the State. North Carolinians in the past have never failed in times of emergency and those who have been selected for service in the new national army will not be different from those of the past.

President Wilson has called the drafted men soldiers of freedom. The phrase lends a new distinction to these men and that it is fittingly chosen can be seen quickly by those who have considered the role that the United States have been playing in the war.

In the past six months this country has had some wonderful schooling in love of country. The war found some of the people a little rusty in their patriotism. The pursuits of peace are not calculated to keep the mind centered on country. Men had their affections wrapped up in their families and in their business and country was overlooked. But it did not take the American people long to go up head again in the matter of patriotism. Only the occasion was required. Now love of country flames in nearly every breast and all over the land hearts go out in admiration for the men who have answered the country's call, and who this week have proceeded to the cantonments to train for the grim work awaiting them overseas. They always will be marked men.

No better advice could be given these men than has been given them by the president. "The eyes of all the world," he declared in his recent address, to the men drawn for the service, "will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men everywhere not only what good soldiers you are, keeping your selves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean thru. My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and in every test."

These are words to live in the minds of the soldiers of the National Army. They will appeal powerfully to North Carolinians where loyalty to the government has been complete, and we commend them especially to our men as they for their posts of duty. Let North Carolinians do their part to see that the President's confidence is not misplaced.

The solicitous regard of all North Carolinians will follow the drafted men, remain with them in their cantonment, go with them across the ocean and be with them on the battle fields of Europe.—News and Observer.

upkeep. Everybody is happy while the roads stay good, but when they begin to wear out and go to the bad, the demand for repairs is as insistent and incessant as the demand for more roads in the first instance. The authorities are often helpless because they haven't the money and lack the nerve to adopt some bold plan, made necessary by necessity, to obtain the funds. Or if the funds can be obtained there may be a lack of systematic business methods in the upkeep.

And thus hundreds and thousands and millions, invested in good roads, a prime necessity of modern civilization, are lost because public business is so often conducted loosely and in a way that would put private business in bankruptcy.—The Statesville Landmark.

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